

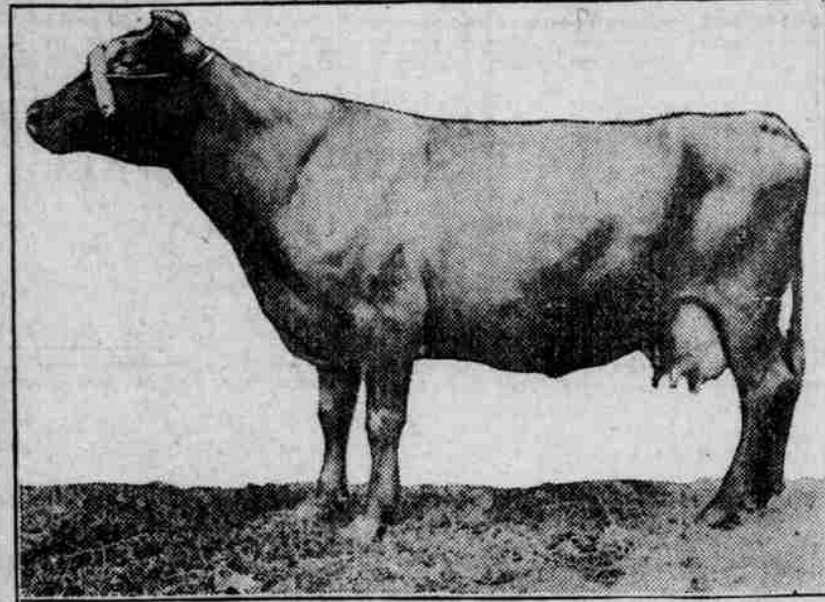
Are You Suffering From Auto-Intoxication?

The dictionary says that auto-intoxication is poisoning, or the state of being poisoned, from toxic substances produced within the body. This is a condition due to the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, or pores of the body failing to throw off the poisons. More than 50% of adults are suffering from this trouble. This is probably why you are suffering from nervousness, headaches, loss of appetite, lack of ambition, and many other symptoms produced by auto-intoxication. Your whole system needs stirring up.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

(in Tablet or Liquid Form)

will remedy the trouble. It first aids the system to expel accumulated poisons. It acts as a tonic and finally enables the body to eliminate its own poisons without any outside aid. Observe Nature's warnings. Your dealer in medicine will supply you, or you may send \$5 for a sample package of tablets by mail. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



The Source of the Bank Account.

Co-Operative Farm Products Marketing

How It Is Done in Europe and May Be Done in America to the Profit of Both Farmer and Consumer

By MATTHEW S. DUDGEON.

(Copyright, 1914, Western Newspaper Union.)

WILL THE BANKERS REFORM?

Copenhagen, Denmark.—The American banker must reform. If he does not he will be up against it as are others who refuse to mend their ways. The American farmer cannot get money of American bankers upon terms suited to his needs. He is going to have the money from some source. If the banker will not give it to him he will organize a new kind of a bank, for you may rest assured that the American farmer is going to have an opportunity to borrow money upon some suitable basis. The Irish farmer can get money on favorable terms; the Belgian farmer co-operating with his neighbors does his own banking; in Germany the co-operative banks do a business that is astonishing in its volume; in Denmark it is easy to get money for buying a cow or for temporary investment in seeds, fertilizers or stock. The same is true of the farmer in Italy and France; even in benighted Russia farm credits are cared for by co-operative organizations.

Do the bankers of America think that the American farmer is going to consent to continue to be the only civilized agriculturist who has no adequate borrowing facilities. That is not the American way. What, then, can possibly prevent the formation of co-operative credit associations all over America? Nothing, except the presence of some institution that will do for the American farmer what co-operative credit is doing for the European farmer. If the American farmer wishes to do the banking business of America so far as the farm is concerned, he and he alone can give the farmer this sort of an institution and thus make co-operative credit societies unnecessary. It is up to the banker.

Capital for Farming. Formerly when an American farm could be acquired by living upon it, when horses and cows and implements were cheap, and when fertilizers, blooded stock, and special high-grade seeds were unknown, a young man with comparatively little capital could begin farming. Now considerable capital is as necessary to success in agriculture as it is in the manufacturing industry. Every wise farmer knows that money judiciously expended in better stock, better buildings, labor-saving machinery, proper fertilizers, and good seed will net large returns. But it takes money to do these things. Consequently there is a demand for loans.

In America the farmer can seldom get a loan on terms that meet his needs. In Ireland, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Denmark, France, Italy and elsewhere upon the continent the banks have forced the farmers to organize co-operative credit societies. In many instances the government also has aided the co-operative banks in obtaining money for loans. These societies are taking a safe, profitable business away from the bank. Now when it is too late the banks realize their mistake.

The question just now is this: Will the American bankers forestall co-operative credit companies by meeting the needs of rural borrowers or will they force the farmer to go into the banking business as did the bankers of Europe? It is up to them. Will they beat co-operative credit banks by beating them to it?

Buying Farm Easy in Denmark. To buy a farm there are a number of different methods. The Danish farmer. It must be remembered that in Denmark a farm is considered as having live stock and implements used in working the land inseparably attached to it. Hence the purchase price is paid in part for the equipment necessary to the operation of the farm and all mortgages are secured by a pledge of this personal property as well as of the real estate. If the would-be buyer has forty per cent of the purchase price he may apply to a credit society for a long-term loan amounting to sixty per cent of the value of the farm and all equipment and stock upon it. The loan may run from forty-five years to seventy-nine years. The borrower has his prospective purchase surveyed and assessed. He makes out a mortgage and delivers it to the co-operative society. This mortgage and hundreds of others like it are delivered to a trustee with a trust deed which pledges them as security for a series of bonds. The co-operative society guarantees the bonds also.

It is from the sale of these bonds that the co-operative credit society obtains its funds. These co-operative credit associations have in the beginning no

thus obtain a loan to about \$13 per head of cattle and land to milk on the place. The loans must be repaid in from one to nine months. Interest must not, according to the original law exceed 4 1/2 per cent per annum to the borrower.

Danish Bankers Have Reformed.

The fact that there are in Denmark many banks which are organized for the purpose of meeting the needs of the farmers has awakened the Danish banker to the fact that the rural credit is a big business which he cannot afford to ignore. Compared with the American banker the Danish banker must decidedly have reformed. He does meet the needs of the farmer in a manner which would surprise Americans. This is particularly true of the method in which he assists in financing co-operative associations. When the big Trifolium dairy association was formed, for example, it was done in this way: One hundred farmers, most of them owners of large farms, formed an organization for the manufacture of dairy products and for the further purpose of supplying milk to the city of Copenhagen. These one hundred farmers were the owners of something like 12,000 cows. While they individually had property, real and personal, they had no money which they wished to invest in co-operative organizations. They therefore sent their leaders to the bank to borrow the money. They simply asked the bank for a loan of \$125,000 on the note signed by these leaders. The bank did not require the other members of the association to sign the note, although by the terms of the agreement into which all had entered in the formation of the co-operative association all were liable, jointly and severally, for the debt contracted at the bank. As a matter of fact the bank made the loan to these farmers at a low rate of interest.

A most interesting feature of this transaction is the method of repayment. It was agreed that the loan should extend over a period of twenty years, the association to sign the note of the association to repay out of its profit each year a sufficient sum so that at the end of the twenty years the debt should be discharged. At this time the association has been run for twenty years and has been successful in keeping up its amortization payments. At the end of fifty years more the debt with the bank will be discharged. At Fredericksund, out some little distance from Copenhagen, there is a co-operative egg association which is composed of 10,000 farmers. These 10,000 farmers had no capital which they wished to invest in an egg-packing and shipping organization. Their leaders went to the bankers as did the leaders of the Trifolium dairy association and made a similar loan except that in the case of the 10,000 farmers who wished to start an egg-packing establishment the period of repayment was over a period of ten years rather than twenty. This seems to be quite an ordinary practice.

It is of course evident that the bankers consider these associations as founded on sound financial principles. It also is evidence, however, that the bankers of Denmark have seen the necessity of meeting the ordinary needs of commercial loans and are formulating a special contract and a special loan on special terms for the farmers and for the farmers' co-operative associations.

Can Be Adapted to American Needs. Now the details of operation of these Danish co-operative societies are unimportant. The general purpose and results are most important. If you cannot remember all the facts as to methods this much may be easily remembered: Any Danish farmer or farm laborer who is honest and industrious can buy his farm and pay for it on easy terms. He can get a loan to the time he needs. He need not save up to exceed one-tenth of the price of the farm and equipments if he wishes to buy a small farm or two-fifths in case of the purchase of a larger farm. He can borrow money at a low rate of interest for the purchase of seeds, implements, fertilizers and live stock.

American bankers cannot be asked to duplicate all features of a credit loan system from abroad. Interest rates are different. The American farmer may not want a forty-five or seventy-nine year loan. Other terms may vary, but there are two things the farmer in the United States wants and will have: First, an opportunity to borrow small amounts on longer terms of years; and, second, an opportunity to raise money to purchase a farm on a mortgage running longer than three or five years and one containing amortization features. How is the farmer going to secure these opportunities? It is up to the banker.

Can Banks Supply Rural Credit? I have said it is up to the banker to supply the American farmer with loans similar to those supplied to the European farmer. But there are those who say that the joint stock bank can never meet the farmers' needs as do co-operative credit societies and that co-operative credit will come in spite of all the bankers can do.

Dr. Charles McCarthy is of this mind. He bases his conclusion on these grounds: First, no joint stock bank can afford to tie its money up for long periods of time as do the credit banks. These deposits are all short-time deposits. They have no way of hypothecating one series of loans in order to raise money for another series. Their system of finance is not sufficiently elastic to lend itself to the transaction demanded in an adequate line of rural credit.

Second: No money-making concern can possibly serve the farmers as do co-operative credit societies whose sole aim is to aid the borrower and to protect his interests.

But in agriculture a system of rural credit cannot be a substitute for brains and business sense and a marketing system. Unless the farmer produces a good product and sells it to advantage his farming will be a failure. Every farmer will only make it a bigger failure. Co-operative credit is important, but with it must come a better system of marketing either co-operative or otherwise, which will give the farmer more than half what he can get for his product. And so far as we can learn co-operative marketing is the system which will do this.

already being used to its best capacity, politicians to the contrary. In our present state of knowledge it might be outrageously cruel to condemn small farmers to force a living out of these heather-covered wilds.

The Reason.

"I could take you right now to a bookmaker who conducts his business so openly that he even advertises it, and the police never disturb him."

"Is he an influential politician?"

"No; he's a publisher."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Post-Office, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MAY 3

THE PRODIGAL SON.

LESSON TEXT.—Luke 15:11-32. GOLDEN TEXT.—"I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee, and am no longer worthy to be called thy son." Luke 15:18.

The parables of Jesus are marvels of unity and condensation, yet no necessary detail is omitted. This, perhaps his most famous, is no exception even though it does carry a double lesson. Who thinks of the older brother when this story is mentioned? Though designated the "Story of the Prodigal," we need to remind ourselves that the word "prodigal" never once occurs in the story. The opening sentence speaks of a father and of two sons. It is really the parable of the prodigal son, the unrepentant son, the son who has turned away from the true heart of God. Against that background is set off a self-centered son lacking in natural affection. Also alongside the wayward son is the miserly, selfish one who lacked all the good qualities of his brother. The prodigal was a wanderer and out of harmony with God the Father. In the background we see the citizens of the far country who helped this young Jew to his place of want, famine and degradation. Remember, it is only when speaking to Jews. While the Gentiles of the far country sent him to feed swine they insulted him by compelling him to get his living through an occupation instinctively repulsive.

First Fruit of Sin.

The father makes equal partition "divided unto them" (v. 12) though neither son had a right to demand a partition of his estate. At the bottom of the son's request was a desire to have his own way—to be independent of God. He did not go away from home at once, though his heart was already in the "far country."

Into the Far Country. vs. 13-16. Sin is the first fruit of sin, and that the son readily found so long as his money lasted (v. 11:25). But the consequences followed closely on its trail, for when he had "spent all" he began to be in "want." There are many attractive things about this young man, but those qualities were perverted, they lacked control, they were good servants but bad taskmasters. It is not always physical, temporal want that comes to the man who is deeper and more intense longings—soul want and soul hunger. These always come to the soul away from God. Being in want does not mean that a man's will has been subdued. Some prodigals in the most abject temporal need are as proud as Lucifer, and boast of their rebellion. So he "joined himself to a citizen of the country." He did not belong there—the citizen did. He was set to the most degrading task imaginable for a Jew—feeding swine.

Like a Lost Sheep.

II. The Home Coming. vs. 17-24. The first step was for the son to stop and really think. That is where salvation always begins—in thinking. He knew he was lost, e. g., out of adjustment, in the wrong place, out of his element and like the lost sheep, "ready to die." He saw his condition, money gone, friends gone, home gone, companions, no food for his sustenance. He saw his value. He was more important than the servants of his father's home. He saw his father's love, already manifested. He had been given him and he felt would believe that when he left home he had the father's urgent plea to return. He saw a way to escape from his present position. All of this after he came to himself. Before that, he was morally insane, now he has reason, Isa. 1:18. With his reasoning also came the determination to make a full confession. "I will say unto him, 'not alone confess his need but the fact that he has sinned. This is the only way for a sinner to come to God, Ps. 32:3-5; 1 John 1:9; Luke 18:13-14. He did not stop with resolving but 'he arose and came to his father,' v. 20. He expected to apply for forgiveness, but never had the opportunity for the father saw him 'a great way off' and 'ran and fell on his neck and kissed him.' Notice the kiss of reconciliation was given before he even had a chance to confess. In his confession he said that he had sinned against God and then against his earthly father. The father had not once forgotten him: he 'had compassion' even though the son was unwelcome to himself and to all of his loved ones. The father kissed him before he was washed or otherwise made presentable. His real need was paramount to that evidenced by his ragged, hungry, or the ravages of his dissipation. When he did make his confession (v. 20, 21), we have no reference to the matter of his becoming a servant. It is doubtful if the father gave him an opportunity to state that part of his resolve. Then there came forth the 'best robe' (Isa. 61:10; Phil. 2:9 R. V.). And a 'ring' the pledge of his sonship, Eph. 1:13; Gal. 4:6, and shoes also, Eph. 6:15. Then there was the fatted calf, feasting and merriment of which there was no end. Of his temporal blessings there was no end, not so of spiritual blessings of reconciliation and communion with his father.

We see that it is the father whose character is emphasized. This is Christ's great word picture of the father, his father. It explains, so that it is possible for us all the suffering he endured, the compassion of his heart and the resolute, yet profuse, manner wherein he gave himself to those who were most in need.

Neither of the sons are perfect but he who uttered the parable was himself the true son of the father. He never departed from his father, wasted his father's substance, nor brought discredit upon his name.

He was in full sympathy with his father's heart for he welcomed the wandering publicans and sinners to himself, took the journey into the far country to find the wanderers and to bring them home. Christ's mission was to bring many 'sons of God' (Heb. 2:10), which means restoring the wanderer and fulfilling in him the perfection of sonship.

Neither of the sons are perfect but he who uttered the parable was himself the true son of the father. He never departed from his father, wasted his father's substance, nor brought discredit upon his name.

He was in full sympathy with his father's heart for he welcomed the wandering publicans and sinners to himself, took the journey into the far country to find the wanderers and to bring them home. Christ's mission was to bring many 'sons of God' (Heb. 2:10), which means restoring the wanderer and fulfilling in him the perfection of sonship.

SIMPLY HAD TO HAVE THEM

The Champion "Shooter-Up" Made Harsh Terms, But Patriotic Committee Accepted Them.

Windhurst and Bladderburst were rival towns in the gulch when the champion of the hair-trigger arrived in the vicinity. Each settlement wanted him for an attraction. The committee from Windhurst got to him first, and the chairman of the committee asked:

"How much do you want to shoot up the town for one night?"

The champion's ultimatum was in these words: "All you've got to do is money; town to furnish the liquor and powder; first raffle from all games; hundred per cent of movin' pictures; and all royalties from my forthcoming book, 'Easy Marks I've Met.' Does it go?"

The committee allowed that it would put their posterity in the poorhouse, but decided that the gale of Bladderburst must be squelched. Trepreneur the champion was given the right of way for a one-night upshot of Windhurst, all rights being reserved for the champion.—The Sunday Magazine.

Napoleon's Last Hope Crushed.

One hundred years ago Napoleon, surrounded by a few of his marshals, who still remained faithful, was in bitter meditation at Fontainebleau. Apparently he realized for the first time that defection and opposition were getting too strong for him. When he learned that the allies had captured Paris he still remained faithful, was in bitter meditation at Fontainebleau. Apparently he realized for the first time that defection and opposition were getting too strong for him. When he learned that the allies had captured Paris he still remained faithful, was in bitter meditation at Fontainebleau.

When it is, it isn't. "Smith called Jones up."

"Then he called him down."

"And what happened?"

"Jones called Smith out."

RED, ROUGH HANDS MADE SOFT AND WHITE

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, dry, fissured, itching, burning, painful, and painful fingers, with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Directions: Soak the hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment. Stoves during the night. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are wonderful.

Fair Words or Nothing. "George," said the wife to her generally unappreciative husband, "how do you like my new hat?"

"Well, my dear," said George with great candor, "to tell you the truth—"

"Stop right there, George! If you're going to talk that way about it I don't want to know."

Don't be misled. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue. Make beautiful white clothes. At all good grocers. Adv.

It is better to fall among crows than flatterers.—Antisthenes.

Sick Women Attention

Is it possible there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, which proves beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other one medicine in the world?

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true. Here are three never before published:

From Mrs. S. T. Richmond, Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"For the benefit of women who suffer as I have done I wish to state that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me well and I can recommend the same to all that are troubled with these complaints."—Mrs. JENNY ABERMAN, c/o Rev. K. ABERMAN, Cloquet, Minnesota.

A Minister's Wife Writes:

CLOQUET, MINN.—"I have suffered very much with irregularities, pain and inflammation, but your wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has made me well and I can recommend the same to all that are troubled with these complaints."—Mrs. JENNY ABERMAN, c/o Rev. K. ABERMAN, Cloquet, Minnesota.

From Mrs. J. D. Murdoch, Quincy, Mass.

QUINCY, MASS.—"The doctor said that I had organic trouble and he decided me for a long time and I did not get any relief. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I felt it was my chance. I tried it and found relief before I had finished the first bottle. I continued taking it all through middle life and am now a strong, healthy woman and earn my own living."—Mrs. JANE D. MURDOCH, 52 Gordon St., Quincy, Mass.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Threw the Worthless Type Away. This story is told by the Kansas Editor. Mr. Brown, who looks after the "back office," saw a new applicant who had been put to work learning the case, took a type out of the window. Watching him and seeing the student repeat the performance, Mr. Brown walked over and said:

"See here, what are you doing tossing type out the window?"

"Oh, that's all right," responded the cub. "They have no letters on 'em."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use For Over 30 Years.

A Foot. Her angry father had arrived on the scene and the unfortunate swain was sprawling on the ground. Torturing himself together.

"I suspect there is something behind all this," he murmured softly.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels, stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy. Adv.

TORTURING TWINGES

Much so-called rheumatism is caused by weak kidneys. When the kidneys fail to clear the blood of uric acid, the acid forms into crystals like bits of broken glass in the muscles, joints and bones. Torturing twinges result whenever it is moved. By curing the kidneys, Dr. Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of rheumatic cases, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, neuritis and urinary disorders.

AN INDIANA CASE. M. C. Walker, 993 Grand Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. "For ten years I have suffered from muscular rheumatism. I was unable to get up in bed and could not walk. I was in constant pain. I tried many remedies but nothing helped. I then tried Doan's Kidney Pills and in two weeks I was able to get up and walk. I am now well and strong. I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from muscular rheumatism."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL, PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

Free to all sufferers from constipation, indigestion, headache, nervousness, etc. Write for FREE LITTLE LIVER PILLS, and a full description of the NEW HARPARD'S LIVER PILLS. No charge for the pills. No charge for the pills. No charge for the pills.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

For itching scalp, dandruff, and all other scalp troubles. Makes the hair grow and keeps it in its natural color. Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 25c and 50c at Druggists.

Sore Throat BROWN'S

Coughs and hoarseness relieved. 25c, 50c and \$1.00. John L. Brown & Son, 8 N. 3rd St., Boston, Mass.

Pettit's FOR SORE EYES

W. N. C. FORT WAYNE, NO. 17-1914.

PAPA MIGHT HAVE GUESSED

No Doubt He Was Just as Badly Rattled as John Henry Some Two Score Years Ago.

John Henry was keeping company with Myrtle Marie, and when the father of the latter returned from the office one evening he was kindly approached by his pretty daughter.

"Papa," said the fair one, "did John Henry call on you this morning?"

"Yes," answered the paternal one, "but I couldn't make out much of what he said."

"Couldn't make out what he said?" returned Myrtle Marie, wondering. "What do you mean?"

"As near as I could understand," explained papa, "he said he wanted to marry me; that you had enough money to support him, and that he had always loved each other, so I told him to go home and write it out in plain English."

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wilton, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart trouble, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across his body that it was difficult to move.

After using 6 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free, Adv.

Was Worth More. In a newly published book of reminiscences a good story is told of the late Sir William Harcourt. He was about to get into a hansom when a friend passing in a brougham offered to give Sir William, whose avocations were considerable, a lift to his town house.

Sir William accepted the offer and gave the disappointed Jehu a shilling. "Only a bob, guv'nor," he asked, ruefully.

"Certainly," was the reply. "I never got into your cab."

"But, guv'nor," responded the Jehu, "consider the fright you gave the horse."—Pearson's Weekly.

Many Pounds at Party. Bridge.—They had a regular pound party at Mike O'Rourke's last night.

"Well, well, well," said Mike, "Bridget—Barney O'Flannigan pounded Pat McGinnis black and blue and the rest of the party pounded Barney nearly to death."

AS FIT AS A FIDDLE

is a condition everyone would like to boast of. It may be that all you need is two or three Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills just before going to bed. Trial box free. 372 Pearl street, New York.—Adv.

Sweet Words. "I don't see why the sugar business should ever be under suspicion."

"Why not?"

"Because it is one of such refining tendencies."

Makes the landlady happy—that's Red Cross Ball Blue. Makes beautiful, clear white clothes. All good grocers. Adv.

Nothing looks more pitiful than an old woman arrayed in her daughter's castoff finery.

Putnam Fendless Dyes are the easiest to use. Adv.

Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from our impudence.—Bishop Horne.

400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913 by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English nobleman, says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and generally improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

W. S. NETHERY, Immigration Wks., 601-615, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451,